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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

The New York gold market yesterday opened weak and lower, the opening price being 222 and closing at 220¼.

The war in New Zealand is about over. The insurgent leaders are yielding unconditionally.

The Agricultural Fairs now being held in California are contributing largely to the Sanitary Commission fund.

The New York wool sale was largely attended Wednesday, but in consequence of our late victories buyers did not seem disposed to purchase, and prices fell off about eight per cent. from private sales.

A frightful accident occurred Wednesday morning about half-past four o'clock, on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Thompsontown station, Juniata county, by the collision of the night fast express train, bound east, with a coal train, caused by the carelessness of the conductor of the coal train. The engine of the express train was demolished, and the baggage and three passenger cars were burned. Some forty lives are reported to have been lost by the disaster, and a large number were injured, among whom were several persons from this city and vicinity. Full particulars of the disaster may be found in another column.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last two days are $1,020,000, and to the 10-40 loan $71,000.

In the trotting match over the Fashion Course, Long Island, Wednesday, between Gen. Butler; Prince Morgan and Lady Emma, best 3 in 5, Butler won first two heats and Prince the three last heats. Shortest time 2:27. Six thousand persons were present.

A gang of two hundred armed men captured a party of working men on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad Tuesday night, but soon after released them. The object is supposed to have been the capture of the pay train with a large amount of money.

The International Trade Congress of Working Men assembled in Louisville on Wednesday. Seven States were represented. Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, was appointed temporary chairman. The object of the meeting is the mutual protection of working men in their industrial relations, and against the augmentation of prices of the necessaries of life.

Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, is reported to have been blown up by accident while on her way to New York.

The 203d Pennsylvania regiment, Birney's Sharpshooters, over one thousand strong, left Philadelphia on Wednesday for the front.

It is positively stated that Lee's army, independent of Early's command, is only 40,000 strong.

By the arrival of the Persia from Liverpool, we learn that a confederate vessel, carrying three hundred men and forty guns, reported to be commanded by Semmes, had arrived at Bremen. The Queen has issued an order that vessels of either of the North American belligerents will not be allowed to enter or remain in British ports to be sold or dismantled. Difficulties have again arisen in negotiations with Denmark.

Twenty-Third Congressional District.

The Democratic Conferees of the 23d district, who met Tuesday at Kittanning, nominated Captain KOUNTZ for their candidate for Congress.

Before all the Democrats of the district make up their minds to give Mr. KOUNTZ their votes, we ask them to read the following speech made by him at Chicago, while attending the late Presidential Convention. We beg them to bear in mind that it was reported for the Chicago *Times*, the leading Copperhead organ in the West, in the columns of which it originally appeared:

"Mr. Lincoln is a d—d thief and leader of thieves. Lincoln was now played out, the opposition to him would be bold and powerful; there must be no underhand work, and if Democrats catch any of Lincoln's b—y satrapsies among them, they must cut their d—d throats, that's all. I should like to see the noble George B. McClellan as President, [cheers,] and that great Democrat, Horatio Seymour, should occupy the position of Secretary of State. In the Cabinet, I would see the name Voorhees, and the brilliant galaxy of gentlemen statesmen who cluster round the Democratic banner."

If Democrats laying claims to decency can swallow that, we would be glad to know how they do it.

Work With a Purpose.

No commander ever yet achieved success in the field, without at all times having a clearly defined purpose, or without carefully considering the means to be used for accomplishing it. Firing at random is powder lost—at long range, the next thing to it. By charging the enemy with the bayonet SHERIDAN routed EARLY in the Shenandoah Valley. It is GRANT's favorite mode of fighting. Nearly all our victories have been thus won. No victory was ever won by a scattering fire. The rule is equally good in the political field. Let Union voters observe it as do Union soldiers. Let the canvass be conducted so that every shot will tell. Let the understanding of the people be addressed, their patriotism appealed to. Let the purpose be kept steadily in view, and every arrangement made with reference to accomplishing an object. Systematic effort will surely win.

Sheridan's Great Victory.

The victory of SHERIDAN over EARLY is even more complete than was at first reported. Although there appears to be as yet no exact information concerning the rebel loss, it is unquestionably very large, the reports putting it as high as ten thousand. Without being too sanguine, enough is known to leave no room to question that the retreat of the rebels has been precipitate and attended with every symptom of panic. The pursuit appears to have been vigorous and successful at every step.

When we consider the relations of this victory to the general situation, it cannot be doubted that it is really one of the most important of the war—the prelude to others that will herald the grand consummation so earnestly longed for by every loyal heart in the land.

Il Trovatore.

Concert Hall was filled again last night to witness the Opera of Il Trovatore. The elite and intelligence of the city were well represented. The musical *dilettanti* of our city were also out in force. The Opera throughout was well executed, the respective *roles* being rendered with excellent effect. With the exception of the very inadequate scenery, we think the performance was a perfect success. M'me WHITING in her *role* of Leonora evinced uncommon proficiency in the art. Nor less the artistic and admirably executed were the *roles* of M'me TESTA as AZUGENA, Sig. STEFANI as Manrico and Sig. AMODIO as Count Di Luna, each of which elicited repeated and enthusiastic applause. We are pleased to observe that our citizens patronize this instructive and refined style of popular amusement, and we feel certain that the ability of the performers will be a sufficient guarantee for a well filled house this evening. Go and see Mozart's great Opera of "Don Juan."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BOSTON, September 21.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Worcester to-day, nominated the following ticket for electors at large:—Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, and Erastus D. Beach, of Springfield. For Governor, Henry W. Payne, of Cambridge. Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations of McClellan and Pendleton, and approving the platform of Chicago Convention, as embodying the only effective means of restoring the Union, and securing a permanent peace. The Convention was largely attended, and the proceedings was characterized by much enthusiasm.

Arrested.—Another deserter has been arrested. Lewis P. Saddler deserted from Camp Reynolds while Col. Barnes' regiment was at that post. He was dressed in citizens clothing and journeying on a stage coach northward when arrested. He was turned over to the authorities by officer Duffy.

Frightful Railroad Catastrophe.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Men, Women and Children Crushed and Burned to Death.

Soul-Harrowing Details.

A Wounded Soldier Burned to Death in his Seat—A Mother and Four Children Immolated—Narrow Escapes—Horrifying Shrieks from the Burning Debris—Unavailing Efforts to Rescue the Dying Victims.

During the afternoon yesterday the city was full of the most painful rumors in regard to a distressing railroad accident which was said to have occurred at Thompsontown, eleven miles east of Mifflin, about four o'clock on Wednesday morning. Although the rumours were of the wildest and most painful character, the appalling nature of the disaster had not been in the least exaggerated. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Oliver McClintock, the well-known carpet dealer on Fifth street, for the following full and graphic account of the appalling scene. Mr. McClintock was returning from the east, and reached the point at which the accident occurred a few minutes after it took place, and remained there for some hours, and was an eye-witness to the harrowing scenes, which he describes.

The fast express train which left Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening at 8.45, consisting of one baggage and seven passenger cars, in charge of Conductor Mullison, with a very full complement of passengers, ran into a coal train yesterday morning, causing great destruction of property and an appalling loss of life. The accident, which happened at 4½ o'clock in the morning, about two hundred yards west of Thompsontown, (eleven miles east of Mifflin,) on the brink of the Juniata River, and in the same place where, a few months since, a stock train collided, with a loss of from seventy-five to one hundred horses, is not only equally as great in the number of lives lost, but exceeds in the horrid and sickening nature of the circumstances any railroad catastrophe that has happened within our knowledge in this country.

The responsibility of the sad event is laid upon the conductor of the coal train, which had stopped at the station for water, as being guilty either of the most inexcusable ignorance in occupying the track on the express train's time, or of the most culpable negligence in failing of the precaution of sending a signal-man to the rear to warn the approaching train, especially as the position of the train was at the end of a curve in the midst of a dense fog. It has been said that the conductor of the coal train intended to switch off on the other track to allow the Express to pass east, but that sufficient time was not allowed. Which of these suppositions was the true one we were unable definitely to learn, as neither the engineer nor the conductor were seen after the occurrence of the accident. At all events the Express approached at full speed, the engineer not observing the signal within fifty yards of the fatal obstruction. The engineer instantly reversed the engine and after whistling "down brakes" twice applied the locomotive brakes, which are connected with all the brakes on the train, he with the fireman remaining at their posts, both escaping with but slight injury. But the reversion and check were too late, as the distance was far too short for a check upon the speed under the most favorable circumstances, with the additional disadvantage of the wet condition of the rails, which caused the wheels to lock and slide with resistance to the momentum of the train, scarcely more than a second elapsed before the locomotive had leaped entirely through the coal car, and half the next, shivering them to fragments, and dashing their contents in every direction, and turning over almost bottom up. The engine was badly shattered in the encounter, and the top of the steam chest having been broken off, the steam and water rushed out with great violence, tearing an irregular jagged hole in the ground from which the earth rose like a vast geyser, and settled in showers of mud upon the tops of the highest trees within a radius of sixty or seventy feet. The tender did not leave the track, and was left in its place.

The baggage car was elevated at the rear end from the track, when the whole momentum of the rest of the train was instantly arrested, by driving the baggage car so completely through the first passenger car that the frame work of one fitted closely and entirely within the other. Mr. McGregor, the baggage master, was the only person in this car, escaping with but a few slight bruises. The first passenger car was, however, quite full, containing at least fifty persons, many of whom were women and children. These were, from the nature of the collision, either crushed under the baggage car, or when its mass to the rear broke the doors of which were locked, as if to make death doubly sure, and escape, so to speak, the more impossible. But most horrible of all, the crash, the carnage, the wreck was scarcely over when flames were discovered in the rear of the car, and within four minutes had enveloped this hecatomb of dead, dying and mangled human beings in one common funeral pile.

It is not known whether the fire originated from the stove or from the gasometer, the latter being much probable, however, it started so quickly, and spread so rapidly, that the passengers, who immediately on the collision hurried from the rear cars to the front, had only reached it in time time to find the flames already under headway, and be compelled to listen to the horrid chorus of the crackling fire of the cars, the agonizing groans of men, and the rending shrieks and screams of women and children, powerless all to either to quench the flames or rescue the luckless victims from their prison of fire. But one axe could be obtained, although little or nothing was accomplished even with that, one or two openings being cut through only to find an inner wall made by the ends of the transfixed baggage car. Six persons, in all, were rescued from the car, the remainder, being estimated at least forty persons, were either crushed to death, or having been wounded were burned alive.

One young lady, some sixteen or seventeen years of age, they struggled to drag from a window, but being fast under the baggage car, she at last drew herself back again and perished within. A man in the forward car, had himself partly through a window, found himself fast also, and laying himself on the side of a window, was consumed before the eyes of the horrified beholders. The last victim to retain a soldier with one leg succeeded in getting it through the window, but was unable to force his way further, and perished as the fire, which had enveloped the other the wood work had sufficiently burnt away, falling a headless, armless mass upon the other track. One woman, with four children, one a babe, are known to have been among the number of victims.

Conductor John Mullison and first brakeman Emory, were last seen sitting in this car by the fire, and as they were both severely injured, no hope is entertained of their escape. How many and what persons were buried in that fiery tomb, may never be told, for the entire wreck was literally consumed to ashes, and utterly beyond recognition; the only tell-tale to waiting hearthstones being the unbroken absence of looked-for footsteps, and the voiceless, endless vacancy of missed faces and remembered voices.

Meantime some of the passengers succeeded in getting out some dozen trunks from the forward part of the baggage car, whilst others uncoupled the rear three passenger cars, and pushed them back out of reach of the fire. The forward platform of the third passenger car, having been driven upon the rear one of the second, it was made impossible to detach them; they accordingly very quickly took fire, and were rapidly consumed. The cars were a number of wounded in these cars, but none killed. All were gotten out, although it was by almost herculean efforts that the doors, which as the fires passed on, locked, were broken open, and the inmates rescued.

The scenes which now ensued beggar words and defy description in the sickening and harrowing character of their details. The dense mass of baggage matter and human remains which the wreck of the two forward cars contained caused them to burn a couple of hours longer than the rear coach. On the right of the train, early in the progress of the fire, a charred, shapeless and headless mass rolled smoking into the road-bed on the south side of the track. High in the air and resting upon a tangled mass of iron rods and tin sheeting was another one with arms drawn up upon the heart, and legs burned off to stumps, from whose extremities the femoral bones stood out with a horrible distinctness and nakedness into the air. By its side was another equally charred and disfigured.

Just under, and lying upon the flange of a wheel, was another black mass, which, with the exception of the springs of a hoop-skirt, were all that remained of a woman. The smaller ribs and other bones of children getting out from the burning mass, presented a possible, a more sad and lamentable sight. On the left side, resting between the wheels, and on the after track, the fire soon revealed a human head, about which the flames lapped and licked until the white skull shone out, and the satures gaped and grinned as if in mockery of the horrid carnival.

What with the hissing, steaming, frying, mass of a shapeless humanity, and the white, calcined forms of ribs, vertebræ, hip, and femoral bones, staring from out the smoke and ashes, with the other harrowing details of the calamity, we pray never again to be confronted with such a sight.

Of the wounded the most seriously hurt was Mr. Books, a mail agent between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, who resides at Mifflin, and got on the train at that place. His injuries are internal, and thought to be severe. He was taken home on the westward train. A lady who had been rescued from the first passenger car, and taken to the station house, suffered very severe internal injuries. Surgical attendance was procured at an early hour, and all the rest of the wounded were doing we ll.

Great indignation and strong feeling was evinced by the passengers against the custom of locking car doors, as preventing all efforts at escape in the event of such a catastrophe. The railroad company doubtless consider that they have good reasons for pursuing such a course. Be this as it may, we are of opinion that the accident yesterday points out most conclusively the necessity for having a fuller supply of axes and buckets for each train, as in the present instance but one axe and no buckets could be found.

The accident above stated occurred at four o'clock yesterday morning, and a message being immediately sent for assistance, two construction trains arrived, simultaneously from the east and west, with a large force of workmen, and all the necessary appliances for clearing the tracks and replacing the rails which had been bent from shape by the heat. In a very short space of time the large force had the track cleared and repaired for the west bound train, and accordingly, at eleven o'clock, we willingly bid farewell to a scene of so appalling a calamity.

Associated Press Account.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

The fast line train going eastward on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Pittsburgh last night at 8.40, ran into the rear end of a freight train on the eastward track at Thomsonton Station, Juniata county, Pa., at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The passenger train was moving at its usual speed when the accident occurred. The engine was demolished, and the greater portion of the train was badly wrecked. The baggage car was driven into the front passenger car, took fire from the overseting of a stove, and with three passenger cars was destroyed. It is supposed that six persons were accidentally killed or held among the ruins of the cars and consumed with them. John Mullison, the conducter of the passenger train, is among the lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thirteen of the passengers were taken from the ruins all of whom were wounded and some seriously, and are all now receiving surgical and medical treatment. The accident is said to have been caused by the neglect of those in charge of the freight train to give the proper notice to the passenger train which was on its regular time. One of the tracks was cleared at 9 A. M., and the passengers of the rear train sped.

Of the six persons supposed to have been killed or burned in the first car, but two have been recognized, viz: John Cathillson, conductor and Imbrie, brakesman. Thirteen were injured as follows: Willam Jones, of Downington, both legs broken and temple; James Reeves, of Philadelphia, ribs broken; Lehman Goldsmith, of Philadelphia, leg broken; John Bruch, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Edward M. Williams, of Baltimore, one arm broken; John Cathillson, conductor, of Indianapolis, wounded in the scalp; W. Notestine, leg broken; Solomon Brook, mail agent, dangerous, internal injuries; M. Newkirk, of Allegheny City, injured internally; John Haviland, of Cannonsburg, Pa., slightly injured. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train remained at their posts, and are not very seriously hurt.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT NORTH.

The Great Soldier at His Cottage Home.

What He Means to Do.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* who met Gen. Grant and conversed with him during his recent hasty visit to the North, writes confidently as to the effect of the General's movements, and what may be expected by the people. Refering to what transpired on the Generals journey Northward, he says:

At Havre-de-Grace a lady entered, and recognizing Grant, spoke to him, shook his hand with kindly warmth, causing the honest soldier to blush to a rogue. He took the favor in good part, however, and was not long disconcerted.

On the General's personal appearance, he gives the following description:

We must say here that no picture does justice to the face of General Grant, and he now looks better and greater than ever before. He is the same plain, unassuming man as for trying days on the Mississippi in too great haste in 1862, and who shook us so cordially by the hand at Chattanooga last fall, but still he looks more like a great military leader than ever before. The capacious head, the prominent brow and broad forehead; the firm and determinedly set mouth, strongly marked features, prominent chin and high cheek bones, all depict a firm, strong will. He looks like the only man that could command a large army out of a thousand.

Of the designs of the General's visit to the North, he announces that it cannot be made public at present, and adds:

We can only say that some very important movements are contemplated, associated alike with victory and peace. The condition of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and the prompt reinforcement of the squadron's of Admirals Farragut and Lee and Dahlgren by every available vessel may be ordered. The feeling of the North upon this subject of the war will be examined, and the large number of soldiers idle in the various camps, hospitals and furloughed, will be promptly returned to the grand armies in the field. Last, but not least, every effort will be made to increase the means of transportating supplies and troops to our armies, and relieve the sufferings of the wounded of the last great battle of the war.

The closing paragraph of the correspondence is very encouraging, especially when considered as being the result of conversation with General Grant. The promise held out to the people, and the conditions upon which success may be hoped for and expected are very clearly stated. The deduction is simply this, that much is expected by the people of General Grant, and much is expected by General Grant of the people. The correspondent concludes thus:

"It will be gratifying to the people to know that General Grant will bring this battle on as soon as he returns to the army, and that he is prepared and expects victory on the field. He has the greatest confidence in the army, and only asks for more men because he wants to use them, lessening the loss of life, and make the victory most complete and decisive. He thinks the war will soon close, and that an honorable peace will return to bless the land. He expressed himself pleased with the returning love for the Union among the people, and the excellent prospect for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. He said that defeat would result in a total disintegration of the country with its direful attendant evils."

"General Grant is in good health and excellent spirits."

Let us close up the ranks at home, and with a discreetly directed zeal work together for the accomplishment of our share of the work. Not only Gen. Grant asks this at our hands, but the soldiers in the field, through him, call upon us to stand by them, while they stand between us and the common enemy of the nation. Let us not be weary in well doing, and Copperheadism must bow in humiliating submission.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following brief account of what happened at Gen. Grant's cottage home in Burlington, and the train taking when he started again for Philadelphia:

Early this (Sunday) morning it became extensively known that the hero of Vicksburg was among us. The General had barely time to breakfast and light his first cigar, when our loyal citizens came in squads and deputations to testify their high appreciation of his character and services. The door of the cottage was constantly open, and all who came were courteously invited to enter, and were welcomed with true utmost cordiality. Among the visitors were numbers of ladies. As it was known the General's stay would be but short, a number of them made up a basket of choice fruit, and sent it to him by the hands of a little grandson of Judge Milnor, a peculiarly cunning fellow of six years old. On being led into the parlor where the hero was seated, he advanced undaunted, and tugging with both hands to hold up the well-filled basket, exclaimed, "Here's for the ladies, General."

At a little after nine o'clock, the special car in which he was to leave at ten, rolled up to the station. There was an instantaneous rush of people from every part of the city, to see and send off the leave-taking, as well as to see and greet our honored guest. By this time the General's house had been surrounded by another crowd of admirers and friends. Before ten o'clock he came out on his way for the station some two blocks off, accompanied by a throng of citizens, among them were many ladies. Many during this short walk he was be compelled to stop and respond to the warm-hearted greetings of the newcomers. As he passed the residence of the late Charles Kinsey, esq., the venerable and patriotic widow of that gentleman came out on the ample porch of the house, with the stars and stripes in her hand, and waved them him, said, "General Grant, permit me to have the honor of waving this glorious flag over your honored head." One of the ladies present added, "General, you have a'ready done so much for us that we expect a great deal more." He answered: "I expect from General Sherman more than from any other man in the country."

At precisely 10 o'clock the General reached the station, and, ascending the platform, was greeted with three rousing cheers from the crowd of spectators. He immediately entered the car, the whistle sounded, and he was off Philadelphia.

Rebel Movements in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.

Dispatches to headquarters announce a fight on the 19th at Bower Mill, Little Rock River, Southeast Missouri, between a detachment of the 3d Missouri militia, under Lieut. Pope, and a portion of Shelby's command. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded. Rebel loss unknown. Wounded prisoners report Price, with his whole army, at Pocahontas, Ark. One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff. Four hundred rebels are at Kennett, preparing to attack Bloomfield, Stoddard County. Shelby is reported at Powhattan, Ark., on the 12th, with from four-to eight thousand men.

Tobacco drooping. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, are all steady and unchanged. Lard declined 1c, 22½c.

New York Book Trade Sales.

NEW YORK, September 21.

The book trade sale was largely attended this morning. Bidding was not spirited and prices obtained extremely low. Many of Harper's novels brought less than one-third of the retail rate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DISMISSALS FROM THE SERVICE.

Important Revenue Decision.

HOW TO BRING COTTON NORTH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Fifteen officers are dismissed this week, among whom are Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Cook, 9th Ohio Cavalry, for drunkenness and disability from diseases; Captain Jno. A. Rice, 10th Missouri Cavalry, for drunkenness, neglect of duty, and cowardice; Captain John Varley, 116 Ohio, for cowardice; Lieutenant H. Austin, 83d Pa., for drunkenness; and Lieutenant David Rasur, 24 Missouri Artillery, for passing counterfeit money knowingly. The order dismissing Brigadier General Joe. W. Revere is revoked, and he is allowed to resign.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today makes a decision of the deductions which may be allowed under the eighty-sixth section of the revenue law, in which he says:

"When goods are sold by manufacturers at the place of production, there may be deducted from the sale the price of the cost of packing, tin, cotton and cartage, and when sold on time the usual discount for cash for such goods in market when sold. No other deduction can be allowed. Second—When goods are sold by a manufacturer or his agent at other places than where manufactured, there may be allowed additional to the above deduction, a commission of three per cent. on store rent, but not on anything else. Third—When goods are conveyed to auctioneers or when consigned to other than the special agents of the manufacturer or when consumed by the manufacturer, no deduction can be allowed."

Advices from Grant's Army are to yesterday morning. There is a good deal of sharp skirmishing on our extreme left, and both armies are apparently ready for battle at an hour's notice. The rebels are supposed to have desires to cut the new railroad from City Point, but are not likely to be satisfied.

The hospitals in Washington have been almost emptied of patients. All who were well enough to go have been sent to the front, and most of the others have gone North. About three hundred sick arrived to-day from City Point.

The Government has information that the Michigan, the naval boat doing duty at Johnson's Island, has captured several of the gang of pirates who seized the two steamers on Lake Erie, including the captains. Of course they are State prisoners, and Mr. Seward has furnished them quarters where they will be handy to get when wanted by the authorities.

How to bring the mills of the North into connection with the cotton of the extreme Southwest is a question just now engaging the attention of the Treasury Department, and numbers of gentlemen from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and other places. Chief special agent Mellon, of Cincinnati, who arrived to-day, is on the same business. It is understood the amount of cotton in question is not large, but it is desirable to make proper regulations for the whole South.

Nothing new done about the guard here to-day, and it is understood that those already drawn will be passed upon before any more are drafted.

From Philadelphia.

Sheridan's Victory in the Loudon City.

THE UNION PARTY ORGANIZING.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.

Further details of General Sheridan's splendid victory over Early continue to reach us. It is now known that the presence of General Grant in the Middle Military Division was immediately concerned with this movement, which has proved such a grand success to our arms. On Sunday night, after Grant's visit, Sheridan ordered an advance along the whole line of his army, which then lay entrenched near the country in the neighborhood of Berryville. They soon found the rebels, and the grand battle began. A large number of wagons, with eight days rations for our army, have left Harrisburg since Sunday, and will be pushed to the front. This would seem to indicate that Sheridan intends pushing the flying rebels until they reach Lee.

There has been great rejoicings here among all loyal men since the announcement of the victory. To-night, at the Copperhead Keystone Club, while Hon. Joseph McKibbin, of California, was speaking, he happened to make an allusion to Sheridan's victory. It fell like a wet blanket on his audience. Two reporters from loyal newspapers tried to raise applause but there was no response from the audience and Mr. McKibbin was compelled to leave. A thoroughly organised for the coming campaign. We are to have torchlight processions, and other demonstrations, which in 1860 did so much to elect Mr. Lincoln.

The Lake Erie Pirates.

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD PLOT.

PARTICULARS OF THE SCHEME.

Leading Ohio Copperheads Arrested.

The Officers of the "Michigan" to be Poisoned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Commander Carter, of the United States steamer Michigan, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, dating off Johnson's Island, stating that the war vessel has captured the steamers Parsons and Island Queen. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent prisoner on board, and many accomplices. He adds: All is well and safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer Michigan. It further appears that Col. Hall has SIX of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

The steamer Philo Parsons left Detroit on Monday morning with a number of passengers. At Sandwich and Malden she took on board a number of men, with a large trunk, going to the Islands. At North Bass Captain Atwood went ashore, and left in charge of the boat a young, dusky. When between Kelley's Island and Sandusky, about thirty-five rebels seized the craft and crew, and armed themselves from the trunk with revolvers and hatchets. The steamer ran down the lake for about an hour, and returned to Middle Bass Island. The Queen came out and captured the steamer. Guns were fired, and the engineer wounded. The passengers, including several ladies and a number of hundred-day soldiers, were seized, the women put ashore, and the men put in the hold. Afterwards the men were put on the Island.

The soldiers were paroled until exchanged, and the passengers swore to silence for the next four hours. Private property was not taken. The Parsons towed the Island Queen out and left her north Schiesler's dock, on Pelee Island. She lies in seventeen feet of water.

Capt. Orr and the officers of the Island Queen were taken on board the Parsons, which steered towards Sandusky, where she waited three or four hours for signals from the steamer Michigan, but not seeing any made for Canada under a full head of steam. She landed Capt. Orr on Fighting Island, opposite Fort Malden, at Amherstburg, and then left her furniture and piled combustibles to burn her, but were prevented. The vessel was towed to Detroit and put on the dry-dock.

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New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Gold opened weak this morning, and up to noon showed a declining tendency. Large offers are made, one million of gold being offered sixty days, at 2½ below current rates, and the price opened at 222, and declined to 223@222.

A sale was made at the second Board to-day of $99,000 in gold at 217, seller 30 days.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, September 21.

The following is the weekly Bank Statement of the condition of the Banks of this city: Capital Stock, $28,381,700; Loans and Discounts, $61,863,600; Specie, $5,820,700; Due from other Banks, $11,237,600; Due to other Banks, $10,550,000; Deposits, $24,725,000; Circulation, $10,421,000.

From Army of the Potomac.

DESERTERS STILL COMING IN.

UNUSUAL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Lee's Army Only 40,000 Strong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, is to the effect that nothing of importance has occurred for the past three or four days. The attack of the enemy expected on Monday, did not take place, although from indications the rebels, it is believed, seriously meditated an assault. Scarcely a shot had been heard along the line for twenty-four hours. Numbers of deserters were coming in daily, but they brought no news.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

A Virginian reports that in a day conversed with an acquaintance from Richmond who states that Lee has positively but 40,000 troops, independent of Early's command.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday last, in an article on the situation, says:—"We have stated plainly that it is probable we shall have to withstand a renewed endeavor on part of the enemy to carry Richmond and overrun Virginia. We have done so that our people may fully understand the magnitude of the stake which is to be fought for, and may appreciate the necessity of such measures of defense as may be adopted for the reinforcement of the army and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices or personal inconvenience, or discomfort in a necessity like the present. These are not worth a thought compared with the horrors which would follow, if Grant were to succeed to his aims. Let the city of Richmond and Petersburgh, look at the enormities now being inflicted on the people of Atlanta, and there will not be a man too old, or a boy too young, to resist our enemy, gun in hand, or vie with our veterans in courage. Let the people of our counties call to mind the oppression, dissection and impalement which befel our people when once secure within the enemy's lines, and they will have personal motive in support of the position of Richmond. Let them remember all hazards from the yoke of the tyrant. We are speaking now to the men whom Grant has ridiculed. Let him see that the cradle and the grave, the hospital and the field, our old men and our boys have brave hearts and steady hands, and will easily rout his Hessians in defence of our homes."

The *Enquirer*, of the same date, says—"We are of opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts that this war has witnessed, and that immediately afterwards Richmond will be the theatre of the conflict. Are our people prepared for this."

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Pirate Semmes Reported Afloat.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE QUEEN.

Schleswig-Holstein Difficulty Not Settled

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 10th via Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at 8 P. M. The agent of the Cunard line received a large swift steamer arrived at Bremerhaven, and hoisted the Confederate flag. She carries 300 men, is pierced for forty guns and is said to be commanded by Semmes.

The London *Gazette* announces the Queen's order that no war ships of either of the North American belligerents will hereafter be allowed to enter or remain for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The Vienna *Journals* admit that difficulties have arisen in the negotiations with Denmark, and say that France, England and Russia are acting in concert with the sole object of saving at least North Schleswig. It is said that the object a reunion of the Danes to Denmark. The official Prussian *Gazette* says the Prussians have reimbursed the Julianders for contributions levied.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.

Wheat—Inactive, with a decline of 2d per cental since Tuesday's market. Red Western, 9s 4@9s 6d; Red Southern, 9s 10d; White Western, 9s 10d; and amber Indiana, 10s 3d; White, 8s 6d@8s 8d. Flour—Very dull, and about 6d per barrel in decline. Extra State, 28s@28s 6d; Ex. Ohio, 29s@29s 6d; Indiana, 28s@28s 6d; Canadian, 28s@28s 6d. Corn—Quiet and 1@2d cheaper; mixed, 33s; white, 34s@34s 6d. Beef and Pork, still very dull, and the grand battle began. A large number of wagons, with eight days rations for our army, have left Harrisburg since Sunday, and will be pushed to the front. This would seem to indicate that Sheridan intends pushing the flying rebels until they reach Lee.

There has been great rejoicings here among all loyal men since the announcement of the victory. To-night, at the Copperhead Keystone Club, while Hon. Joseph McKibbin, of California, was speaking, he happened to make an allusion to Sheridan's victory. It fell like a wet blanket on his audience. Two reporters from loyal newspapers tried to raise applause but there was no response from the audience and Mr. McKibbin was compelled to leave. A thoroughly organised for the coming campaign. We are to have torchlight processions, and other demonstrations, which in 1860 did so much to elect Mr. Lincoln.

The Lake Erie Pirates.

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD PLOT.

PARTICULARS OF THE SCHEME.

Leading Ohio Copperheads Arrested.

The Officers of the "Michigan" to be Poisoned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Commander Carter, of the United States steamer Michigan, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, dating off Johnson's Island, stating that the war vessel has captured the steamers Parsons and Island Queen. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent prisoner on board, and many accomplices. He adds: All is well and safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer Michigan. It further appears that Col. Hall has SIX of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

The steamer Philo Parsons left Detroit on Monday morning with a number of passengers. At Sandwich and Malden she took on board a number of men, with a large trunk, going to the Islands. At North Bass Captain Atwood went ashore, and left in charge of the boat a young, dusky. When between Kelley's Island and Sandusky, about thirty-five rebels seized the craft and crew, and armed themselves from the trunk with revolvers and hatchets. The steamer ran down the lake for about an hour, and returned to Middle Bass Island. The Queen came out and captured the steamer. Guns were fired, and the engineer wounded. The passengers, including several ladies and a number of hundred-day soldiers, were seized, the women put ashore, and the men put in the hold. Afterwards the men were put on the Island.

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New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Gold

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. CALVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

To the Friends of the Soldier in Every County

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS No. 1105 Chestnut Street.—Our friends in every county and district in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for *every office*. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regiments of the State.

County committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets; or send a special agent with the Commissioners to carry them.

Who Brought on the War?

The White Flag party are in the habit of charging the war upon the Republican party. It may be well to remind them of a little history. Castle Pinkney and Fort Moultrie were captured by South Carolina troops on the 26th of December, 1860. Fort Pulaski was taken by Georgia troops January 3d, 1861. The seizure of the United States Arsenal at Mt. Vernon, Alabama, with two hundred thousand stand of arms, occurred January 3d, 1861. Fort Morgan was captured by the Alabama troops January 4th, 1861. The "Star of the West" was fired upon by rebel batteries on Morris Island, January 9th, 1861. All this occurred during Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, and he made no move to resent the aggressions. It is very evident that at the close of the year 1860, when treason was full-fledged, if BUCHANAN, FLOYD & Co. had really desired the preservation of the Union, there would have been little difficulty in suppressing the rebellion. It was then in its infancy, and could easily have been crushed out. Their failing to do so showed a complicity with treason, criminal cowardice, or a total lack of statesmanship to govern a nation that up to that time had lived eighty-four years in happiness and prosperity. Yet the leaders of this same party have the impudence to ask to be reinstated to power on the plea that they alone can restore a government which they have through weakness or treason brought nigh to destruction.

Don't Like the Soldiers.

The *Post* is disturbed because Lieut. HARPER addressed the Union meeting in Wilkins' Hall, Saturday evening. Mr. HARPER is a genuine Democrat and in other days has done effective service for the party on the stump, but, being a soldier and a genuine lover of the Union cause, and having fought in many a hard battle to uphold it, and being at all times and in all places able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, he cannot support MCCLELLAN. There's the rub! It is the office of the White Feather Democrats to traduce true Democrats like Lieut. HARPER, who have borne aloft the good old flag on the field of battle. It angers them to see veterans of a dozen battles declaring for LINCOLN and JOHNSON in preference to MCCLELLAN. But their spite is harmless, and is noticeable only for the fact that the spirit they manifest so strikingly resembles that of rebels in arms against their country, as to identify them as laborers in a common cause.

Day Breaks.

In every quarter, at home and abroad the signs of the times are truly cheering. Day is breaking! The Union cause will triumph, if only its supporters keep on as they have commenced. Let them be steadfast and determined. Let them imitate the resoluteness of purpose, the tenacity of resolution and unyielding devotion so conspicuous in GRANT, the great leader of our armies, whose cause is indissolubly united to the cause which the Union men of the land will support at the ballot box, and no earthly power can stay the tide of Victory. We speak these words in moderation. The Union masses have the future of the campaign in their own hands. They are complete masters of the situation. They have but to prove faithful to themselves, and the result will be a triumph such as has not yet been recorded in our political history.

OUR local Democratic organ, the *Post*, is unhappy because Gen. MOORHEAD declined the invitation of Mr. HOPKINS, his competitor, (?) to "discuss" before the people. It was a smart idea on the part of Mr. HOPKINS, since it was a dodge that would procure him audiences, Gen. MOORHEAD being always sure to draw the people together. To use the General as an advertising card certainly showed some shrewdness, but the scheme did n't work. Our candidate has not the slightest difficulty in reaching the people; they always come out to hear him; and we presume he has no occasion for carrying Mr. HOPKINS on his back that he may have audiences to speak to. He will have to adopt some other means to obtain hearers.

WE fear that GEN. GRANT does not have sufficient respect for the wishes of the Democratic party. At Chicago they resolved in favor of "immediate cessation of hostilities." But without paying the least attention to this, he proceeds to Harper's Ferry, orders SHERIDAN to pitch into EARLY and whip him. The latter General having no more respect for the wishes of the Convention than his superior, obeys orders, and straightway EARLY is whipped. We are curious to know what the Democracy will do with these two refractory disturbers of their plan. Evidently something ought to be done with them!

THE Chicago resolutions declare this war "a failure" after "four years" of endeavor to put down the rebellion. Saying nothing about the duration of the war, this seems to us an unfortunate charge, seeing that for more than one half the time Gen. MCCLELLAN had command of the armies, and is responsible for whatever "failure" attended their operations.

THE Atlanta correspondent of the *Herald* asserts that the crops of Georgia are much below an average. The conscription took away the old men and boys. The negroes were then called to work on the trenches, and the corn and cotton were left uncared for, to run to weeds and ruin.

According to the Confession of Faith.

Constitutional arguments against the rebellion are considered the strongest by some people. Another class claim to condemn the whole arrangement by the teachings of the Bible. But we have an instance of the usefulness of the Confession of Faith in the case of a Highland coachdriver, who, determined not to sacrifice an iota of his Presbyterianism, thus handled a lady on his coach who was indulging in very secesh language:

I hope you will not take it amiss, madam, I should give a £5 note to be allowed to publish your name as the first lady I ever heard defending legalised prostitution and adultery, and glorying in the sale of wives and daughters as subjects of the most demoralizing vice and crime.

The lady did not say this, or anything like this; John, however, drove her argument to its only legitimate conclusion, and closed her mouth during the remainder of the journey.

"I suppose," he said, "you read the account the other day of the young lady who was assaulted by a brutal fellow in a train, and who, to escape him, ran the risk of her life by opening the door and standing, till rescued, on the footboard of the carriage. I assume you admired the conduct of that lady and loathed the conduct of that brute; why then do you support a Confederacy that deprives women of the right to everything they hold dearer than life, that protects the seducer and adulterer, and that consigns a whole race to privileged and unbridled lust?"

The coach driver who used the above argument is described by the gentlemen who overheard it as the duplicate of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith:

A mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands,
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

What a burning disgrace must attach to the men who have been born on American soil, nurtured by American institutions, protected by the flag which is respected all the world over, except in the Rebel States, who raise their voices against the Government which has thus shielded and cherished them, while a poor but intelligent Highland coach driver, worthier of his Scottish blood than the builders of blockade-runners on the Clyde, lifts his voice in condemnation of that unholy and causeless rebellion by which it is sought to enthrone a despotism which, in its past sway, has boasted of the wreck which it has made and could make of virtue—of the unmeasured crimes which it has committed in the name of religion. Of course "he don't understand the nature of the quarrel." He certainly understands the logic of it, if he is ignorant of its nature.

Protection to Rebel Bondholders.

AUGUSTUS BELMONT is Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and wields a powerful influence in the party. He is agent of foreign capitalists who hold the rebel certificates of indebtedness, which would be rendered valueless by the defeat of the rebel army, and the crushing of the rebellion. Therefore, to end the war by negotiation, whereby the payment of the rebel debt would be provided for out of the National Treasury, becomes a matter of prime importance to Mr. BELMONT and his foreign friends who have let JEFF. DAVIS & Co. have money. Here we have motive enough for desiring the "cessation of hostilities," with the view of opening negotiation. It is the only way the rebel bondholders have the ghost of a chance to get back their money.

This gives the armistice idea decidedly increased dimensions, and may explain the unanimity at Chicago on the resolution. It may explain the prolonged presence of the HOLCOMB, CLAY, SANDERS, and the other rebel so-called Commissioners, at Niagara Falls, whose business may have been to protect the holders of rebel bonds through the Democratic party. Who can gainsay this? Is it not reasonable to conclude that this is the correct explanation of the extraordinary and unpatriotic resolution in favor of armistice and negotiation?

THE *Herald* has a Washington rumor that Mr. FESSENDEN is to be succeeded by ROBERT J. WALKER, who is now abroad, but who is expected in two weeks.

WHEN the Rebel army at Petersburg heard the result of the Chicago Convention, they cheered and took courage. Why was this? Can loyal men sanction that which the Rebel armies cheer for?

The Soldier's Vote.—Important.

It is important to those having friends in the army, who are stationed at isolated points, or who are on detached duty, and who must vote by proxy, to know that they can procure the blanks to send to such soldiers by applying to the Secretary of State, Hon. Eli Slifer, who will furnish such blanks, either to persons calling at the State Department, or by mail. It is impossible for the Department, at Harrisburg to ascertain the locality in which individual Pennsylvania soldiers are detailed for duty, but desiring that these men should all exercise the elective franchise, the State authorities rely on the efforts of the friends of such soldiers at home to secure them the privileges of that sacred right. With regard to regiments in the field, the agents to visit them will be appointed as soon as the War Department furnishes the localities at which such organizations are now stationed, or the armies with which they are operating. It is sincerely desired by all earnest friends of the Union that our soldiers should have full exercise of the right of suffrage in the approaching elections, and it is also hoped that no neglect of duty or oversight on the part of the people at home will happen to deprive the soldiers of that right. See to it then, loyal reader, that your soldier friend's vote is polled and counted.

Military Intelligence.

General Turner, commanding a division of the Tenth Corps is fast recovering from his alarming illness, but his feeble condition demands that he shall go home for at least sixty days. His residence is at Chicago.

There can be no doubt of the high spirits and good condition of the army. The *Herald* correspondent with the 18th Army Corps says: I can easily devote a small space to record a late brilliant race between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James. A horse from the Second Corps represented one party, while a First New York mounted rifles furnished the horse for the opposite side. The betting was very heavy and decidedly in favor of the Second Corps horse. After some dispute, resulting from one party running over the course while the other had not left the starting post, both parties starting together, and amidst the greatest excitement the mounted rifles came in ahead. This race excited considerable attention; but, owing to the fact of its being only a quarter dash, did not draw the same crowd as it otherwise would. The horses were ridden by their owners—Major Boyles, of the Second Corps staff, and Lieutenant Whitcomb, of the First New York mounted rifles. Immediately after the race the Second Corps challenged the mounted rifles to run over the same course for one thousand dollars a side. A match is now being arranged.

The Union and rebel commissioners for the exchange of prisoners had an interview at Morganzia, Louisiana, on the 12th instant, and it is hoped that a general exchange may be the result. The attack on the city of Mobile had not yet commenced. An expedition sent out from Fort Gaines had destroyed numerous rebel saltworks and inflicted severe damage on the rebels. The rebels have been destroying great quantities of turpentine and rosin in the vicinity of Mobile to keep it from falling into the hands of our soldiers.

The New Orleans *Picayune's* Baggad (Mexico) correspondent, under date of the 4th, says that from the cupolas of that place can be seen four armies in battle array—the American and rebel on one side of the river, the French and Mexican on the other.

A Whole Bundle of Straws.

A soldier in the army, Ceylon H. Sheffer, of Shortsville, Ontario county, N. Y., writes to his father, in a letter received recently, that a vote for President was lately taken in the brigade stationed at Alexandria, Va., with the following result:

McClellan	628
Lincoln	3,572

An officer of the gallant 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers writes from Virginia to a friend as follows:

"McClellan and Pendleton stand no chance with the Army on the platform they have been nominated on. The soldiers want to fight the thing through, and such Copperheads as Vallandigham, Wood and others will never bring it to an end. But we can have a lasting peace. I assure you no one wants this war to end more than the soldiers, and the only way for us to have peace is to fight for it. If every thing goes smoothly we will soon have it ended. I will be discharged on the 11th of October, in time to vote for 'Old Abe.'"

Whatever personal popularity Gen. McClellan may once have possessed in the Army seems to have been lost by his acceptance of the Chicago nomination. The sentiments expressed in the above extract, coincide with those of many other officers and men of whom we have heard.

General Intelligence.

Between four and five hundred canal boats are lying at Buffalo awaiting higher rates of freight. The low rates which have been paid for several weeks past, and prospect of higher prices at no very distant day, have caused most of the grain boats to be laid up rather than run at the going rates.

The Post-office Department has completed the preparation of the instructions, forms, and blanks for the operation of the money order system. About one hundred and forty post-offices have been designated as money order offices. They are located principally in the western States, and are divided into two classes. Those of the first class are depositories in which those of the second class deposit their surplus money order funds. Of those at present designated there are twenty-six offices of the first class. The system is to go into operation on the 1st of October, but it will require several months to get the machinery in complete working order.

A chimney built in 1793, in an old house on King street, in Northampton, Mass., and lately taken down, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, an underpinning to a house, eight piers in the cellar, a cistern, and a drain 300 feet long, besides a wagon load left.

In the village of Shinnatown, Harrison county, Ohio, nearly all the loyal men have gone into the army. A number of families of soldiers being in need of wood, which they could not purchase, and the remaining masculines, who seem not to like the soldier or any of his relations, refusing to supply them, the ladies shouldered their axes the other day, and with some handsome aid teams went to the forest and brought in the needed fuel.

An English correspondent says: The legal questions likely to arise out of the seizure of the Georgia still continue to occupy public attention. It is not supposed, however, that any serious difficulty will grow out of the affair; and indeed the laws of England appear to justify the capture of the vessel. A legal correspondent writing to the *Globe*, a paper not by any means to be regarded as having Northern sympathies, declares that the merchant shipping act (of England) provides for enforcing claims against any foreign ship which shall in any part of the world have injured any property of a British subject by seizure of such ship whenever it may be found within three miles of the coast of the United Kingdom, *and this irrespective of any change of ownership in the interim*." The writer adds, that "it is well known to those who are personally concerned in such matters that a good many foreign vessels are at this moment kept from approaching the United Kingdom because they have at some time, by collision or otherwise, inflicted injury on British vessels;" and, further, "that he cannot doubt the right for the Federal Government to detain for five (three) thousand miles what we do at a distance of three miles." I do not suppose, from all that I can hear, that there will be any legal difficulty, internationally, concerning the seizure of the *Georgia*. I believe there is but one opinion on the subject.

The Toledo *Blade* complains that that city is full of rogues. It says they are "more numerous than leaves on the trees." Then it adds:—"The figure is somewhat exaggerated, but it is entirely true that Toledo is literally over-run with villains of every grade, and the number is constantly on the increase."

The receipts of the late Ohio State Fair amount to $12,724, not including the $5,000 subscribed by the citizens of Columbus. The sum will not exceed the expenses.

A leather belt for a grain elevator in Detroit has been made by a Boston firm. It is two hundred and forty-six and a half feet long, twenty-eight inches wide, double thickness, weighs one thousand pounds, and required one hundred hides. It may be called the champion belt.

In Europe the cotton famine has nearly ceased, and that without the aid of the Southern crop. The manufacturers have nearly resumed their wonted activity, and continue to supply most of the world's markets with their products, though at considerably enhanced prices.

Oysters are more plentiful on the shores of the Chesapeake this season than they have been for a number of years. The creeks and bays are said to abound with those of the best quality.

The rebels are boasting that they have just destroyed one of General Grant's signa; stations, but this can hardly be called a signal success.

Most of the midshipmen of the Naval school at Newport have gone to their homes on furlough until the opening of the term. The ships, including the Marblehead, are all in Newport harbor.

Over thirteen hundred dollars have been raised in New Bedford for the proposed National Sailors' fair.

An artful couple were recently arrested in New York for larceny. They were fashionably dressed, the woman in mourning, and were in the habit of visiting houses which were for sale or let, and asking to be shown over them. During the inspection, the male operator, with an eye for jewelry, would contrive to be left behind for a moment, alone, in some one of the rooms, and would then appropriate whatever of value could be easiest concealed.

In the English post offices, they have a "blind department", where the business of the officials is to decipher superscriptions, which the other clerks have not the time nor perhaps the ability to make out. The town of "Ashby-de-la-Zouche" gives letter writers the greatest trouble, and the ordinary spelling is "Hasbellarsher." In such for John Horsegrinder in the county of Leicyshere" is a copy of a veritable address meant for that town.

Condition of the Principal Fall Crops.

The last regular bi-monthly returns to the Department of Agriculture, of the condition of the crops having been made on the first day of August, when the rains had just commenced to fall, it was desirable to ascertain their extent and effect on the fall crops at the earliest moment. Hence a circular for August was sent to the correspondents, returnable on the first days of September. These have been received. The questions asked have no reference to the amount of these crops, because their growth was not at all completed on the return day, but relate to the condition of the fall crops will not be out of danger from frost before from the 20th to the 30th of September; hence there can be no certain report made of the amount of these crops until the returns, to be sent in on the first day of October, have been received. The returns now to be reported refer to the condition of the fall crops, and the injuries they have received up to the first of September. These are as follows:

CORN—Below the common average condition—such as seen in the crop of 1862, are Michigan, three and a half tenths, or thirty-five per cent.; Maryland, three-tenths; Kansas, two and three-quarter tenths; Missouri, two and a half tenths; New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Nebraska Territory, two-tenths each; Maine, Indiana and Ohio, one and a half tenths each; Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kentucky, one tenth each; Pennsylvania and Illinois, two-thirds of a tenth each; West Virginia, one-half of a tenth, whilst Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Iowa are full average.

The returns show that the injuries are greater than the condition is below an average.

TOBACCO.—Below the common average condition are: Missouri, three and a half tenths, or thirty-five per cent; Nebraska Territory, three-tenths; Michigan, two and one-third tenths; Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, two-tenths each; New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, and West Virginia, one-tenth each; Illinois, one-half of a tenth; whilst Massachusetts, Connecticut, Iowa, and Minnesota are a full average. The injuries to this crop are greater than its condition is below the average.

SORGHUM.—Below the average condition are; Michigan, two and a half tenths, or twenty-five per cent.; Wisconsin, three-tenths; New York and Kansas, two-tenths; Indiana, one and four-fifth tenths; Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska Territory, one-tenth each; Illinois, two-thirds of a tenth; New Jersey, one-half of a tenth; whilst Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, and West Virginia are a full average.

The injuries to this crop also are greater than its condition is below the average.

COTTON.—Below an average condition are; Kentucky, three-tenths; Maryland and Delaware, two-tenths, each; Illinois and Missouri, one tenth, each, and Kansas and West Virginia are a full average.

POTATOES.—This crop has suffered more than any other, for, in addition to the injury from drought, the rebels have committed very great depredations in the Western States.

Below the average condition are, Missouri, five and a half tenths, or 55 per cent.; Michigan and Nebraska Territory, five-tenths each; Maryland and Kansas, four-tenths each; Indiana, three and two-thirds tenths; New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Iowa, three-tenths each; Maine, Delaware and Illinois, two and a half-tenths each; Ohio and Wisconsin, two and four-fifth tenths each; Pennsylvania, two-tenths; Connecticut, one and three-tenths; Massachusetts, one and a half tenths; Vermont, one and one-third tenths, and Minnesota and West Virginia, one-tenth each.

This crop also has sustained injuries greater than the condition is below an average.

It is very obvious from the extent of the injuries received, that these fall crops cannot yield an average crop, no matter how favorable the growing season may continue to be. The letters of the correspondents of the department show that too many fields were not much benefitted by the August rains. Still, there is room for considerable comfort and contempt for the truth, that Mr. Lincoln began the war, and very needlessly, too. If there is anything stranger than this is the fact that men are found simple enough to believe it.

The Chicago Platform approved by McClellan Previous to its Adoption.

Since the appearance of McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, the New York *News*, indignant at the tone of that Document, has made the following surprising statement:

"Those planks of the Chicago Platform relating to peace were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit."

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple remedy, which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Personal.

Mr. Mann, the Representative in Congress from the Fifth Louisiana District, is not a planter, but a merchant. He is a cousin to Jeff. Davis, whom he considers less respectable than another cousin in Vermont, who has frequently been committed to jail for horse-stealing.

Mrs. Clark, of Van Buren County, Iowa, heard a few days since that her husband was unfaithful to her, and resolving on revenge, approached him as he was at supper, threw her arms around his neck, kissed him, and then dealt him such a blow on the head with an axe that he fell not likely to recover.

A porter in a hardware store in Cincinnati, on Friday last, while engaged in the fourth story of the building in hoisting a lot of 400 or 500 axe handles, fell through the hatchway into the cellar, a distance of nearly sixty feet, and alighted squarely on his feet. The impetus and the shock of the fall, however, threw him violently immediately after striking the floor, injuring his head and shoulders enough to kill not seriously. The cat-like and unfortunate porter was taken to his residence in Covington, after receiving surgical aid, but it is not likely his wounds will confine him to the house more than two or three days.

Captain Mayne Reid, now in London, has just recovered a verdict in his favor for an infringement of his copyright of a work on Croquet, which he had published. He pockets one hundred and twenty-five pounds, (say $225), and publishes a pirated edition against his rival, who also gives up to him the remainder of the spurious edition on hand to be destroyed.

Louis Napoleon's horses took fright a short time since when a most serious accident seemed inevitable. They were, however, pulled up at last. The Empress said to the Princess of Metternich, who was with him in the carriage, "We narrowly escaped death." "Your Majesty death—I immortality!" she promptly and wittily replied.

Colonel Bowles, one of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, was arrested at his residence in that State, on Saturday, and brought to Indianapolis. Dodd, another of the tribe, is to be tried on the charge of treason, at Indianapolis, this week.

An excursion party from Toronto, including the Mayor and other officers of that city, were in Boston on Friday and Saturday.

Who Began the War?

It seems almost absurd to ask such a question at this time, when it is a matter of notoriety all over the civilized world that the rebels took up arms against the Government, captured the United States forts and arsenals, and set up an independent Government, before we fired a shot. Yet the Copperhead orators constantly have the audacity to charge the inauguration and blame of the war upon Mr. Lincoln. A stranger to our affairs, on hearing them, would certainly suppose that Mr. Lincoln had grievously oppressed the rebel States, and driven them to secession. He would never dream that *before Mr. Lincoln took his seat* some of the rebel states seceded, seizing all the forts, arsenals and munitions of war they could possess themselves of, and that the Montgomery constitution was also framed and adopted, before he came to the Presidential chair. Just notice the record. Abraham Lincoln, whom these fellows accuse of having assailed these innocent and long-suffering Southern States, was inaugurated on the fourth of March, 1861. *On the 20th of December previous*, South Carolina adopted her ordinance of secession. Georgia followed her example two days afterwards, and on the 22d of December. Mississippi seceded on the 9th of January, Florida on the 11th, Alabama on the 11th, Louisiana on the 26th, and Texas on the 1st of February. Now every one of these States not only adopted an ordinance of secession, but by force seized every fort, arsenal and custom house which it could seize, with the contents thereof. We find in our exchanges the following list of hostile acts committed by the rebels before the inauguration of the President:

December 27, 1860—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. The revenue cutter Aiken, was also captured.

January 3, 1861—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

January 3—The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms seized by Alabama troops.

January 4—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

January 9.—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island.

January 10.—Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 11.—Capture of Pensacola Navy-yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae.

January 12.—Capture of Baton Rouge arsenal by Louisiana troops.

January 14.—New Orleans mint and custom house seized.

February 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

February 4.—Capture of the revenue cutter Cass by the Alabama authorities.

February 16.—Col. Waite, U. S. A., and San Antonio garrison captured by Col. Ben McCulloch and his Texan rangers.

March 2.—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texan authorities.

And all this before Mr. Lincoln had left his quiet home in Springfield. Still further, the rebel Congress adopted the Montgomery Constitution and elected Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens to the offices they now hold on the 8th of February, almost a month before Mr. Lincoln was President. It was not until after the rebels opened their hellish fire upon Fort Sumter that Mr. Lincoln called for volunteers. And yet, in the face of these facts, we well know that we attempt, to apologize for referring to them, these Copperhead orators presume to affirm, with an unparalleled audacity and contempt for the truth, that Mr. Lincoln began the war, and very needlessly, too. If there is anything stranger than this is the fact that men are found simple enough to believe it.

FROM A SOLDIER IN ATLANTA.

Interesting Description of the March of Sherman's Army—One Hundred and Twenty-five Days' Active Service—Ditches from Chattanooga to Atlanta—A Snake Story—Sherman Lights His Cigar—All Right in Atlanta.

The following letter is from an officer in high position in Gen. Sherman's army. Although we have had details of the movements of that army from time to time, and particularly of the taking of Atlanta, we have had no such happy account as this. While it is irresistible in description, it is pointed, and indicates that our officers and soldiers in the army of the South West are in the most exalted humor over their success, and that after a brief respite they will be ready for another campaign:

What do you think of "Crazy Bill?" What do you think of that "dispatch." "I fought him back inch by inch for one hundred and fifteen miles. I have taken Atlanta with twenty-five or thirty guns and three thousand prisoners. If that is not a success, what is it?" What is it? What is one hundred and twenty-five days constant fighting—one hundred and twenty-five days that the sound of musketry and cannon is not hushed for an hour, day or night. You might travel from here to Chattanooga in ditches. Were they stretched out straight they would reach from here to Pittsburgh.

We have made I don't know how many flank movements—Buzzard's Roost, Resacca, Kingston, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahootchie, Outer Works, Atlanta! At each of these places "Old Bill" fought his lines into position, advancing every day, building works every night (I heard an old pioneer say, "If I am ever waked up suddenly, if it is ten years from now, I will begin making a ditch,") just worried the rebs back ;—during the day advance the skirmishers—at night steal out by hand a cannon here and there, fill it to the muzzle with grape and cannister, and at first "peep o' day boys," thunder! how they would make us leave. But the Rebs got to understand "Bill's" plan of skirmishing with 12-pounders, and generally did his falling back in the night time. Thus we traveled for one hundred and twenty-five days. Atlanta-ward. The taking of Atlanta can be best described by a "snake story." A huge snake is coiled up in Atlanta with all his snake eyes bent anxiously on old "Bill," to see if there's fire on his cigar. (The boys say when there's no fire, look out; hot times comin'.) "Bill goes round to the Rebs's, watching, and the Rebs's watching; sides round to the West; watching there—brush, sharp things, big forts every hundred yards. "Bill" makes a big *noise* on the East, strikes at fifth (the snake) on the *West*. No go. Makes a rattle in the bushes on the West; see if the snake moves out there; snake no more! All right, "Bill's" got fire! "Bill" stands off and "throws stones;" wont scare; knocks down his house and wont come out! "Bill's" mad; got no fire! "*Much troubles*," try him more; make believe falling back; snake sticks up his head and gets a thwack upon it; make believe going to charge. (This was the best joke of the season; at our part of the line in front of our corps, they made the rebs believe we were getting ready for a charge, by marching one regiment at a time along a road where they could see officers mounted, colors flying, pack-mules and stragglers, as natural as life. But when they got concealed by a ravine, marched them round a hill and brought them over the same road again. Two or three hours took it time about, and kept the reinforcements (?) coming in all day, while the boys gathered up every thing in the shape of a tent, and scattered them out in the rear of the works. The ruse succeeded in drawing nearly the whole rebel army to our front and kept it there all night. "Bill's" tickled. He's smoking a *good* cigar.) Our lines are now over twenty miles long. Mr. Snake begins to think we can't catch him. "Bill" shows signs of weakness, quits throwing stones; pickets are ordered not to fire unless they *see*. Snake gets bold—little snakes what went away come back again. "Bill" fails back! Look out; no fire! Snake thinks he must have a bite; follows up to the river, yells, charges, gets hurt. He uncoils himself; "old Bill" comes to him, grabs him by the tail, and gives him a *jerk!* throws him thirty miles; gets all his provender—he! he! If old snake's head isn't off, King Jeff'll take it off. All right, thank you. "Bill" has *fire*. End of the snake story. Selah!

During all my soldiering I never enjoyed anything so much as this last move. Although we have had to march, ride or dig all night, every soldier in the army seemed to know it would be a successful move, and they went at it with a relish. It was brilliant, it was glorious!

We are taking a rest. "Bill" looks fine. Atlanta is a very pretty place—quite as large as Nashville, and not half as *Nasty!* This will be a much better place for a base in some respects. If well fortified no two hundred thousand men in the world could take it by storm with "Bill", Sherman's army in it. We are to disperse with all "smoky rows" here for the present, at least. Good! Hand "Bill" a light!

COPPERHEADISM NOW AND THEN.

Striking Parallel — Horatio Seymour, Benedict Arnold and the Chicago Platform.

From Horatio Seymour's Speech of Chicago.

"The bigotry of fanaticism and intrigues of place-men have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. The guaranteed rights of the people to bear arms has been suspended up to the very borders of Canada; so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. Mr. Lincoln thinks a proclamation worth more than peace, we think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the President.

"Four years ago a convention met in this city when our country was peaceful, prosperous and happy.

* * * * * * *

Had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of victories to-day there would have been peace in our land."

"The Democratic party will put down despotism, because it imitates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people."

From the Chicago Platform.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under pretense of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, etc.

From Benedict Arnold's Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States, dated October 24, 1780.

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual but the enjoyment of it saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak and write what he thinks against the tyranny that has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle and is daily deluging your country with blood?

Our country once was happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced, ten thousand years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty and repairing the desolation of the quarrel that would have set the interest of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendship.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and safety, the first objects in taking the field.

What is America but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give you a promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased until we are content with the liberality of the parent country, which still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we think fit to impose upon ourselves.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Wheat Crop in the West.

Reports from various counties in the Agricultural States have been made up of the quality and quantity of the wheat crop in 1864. The following table shows the matter in a simple form. Here are reports from 150 counties and towns in the Western States and Canada West as follows:

4 Counties and towns report Double yield 4, Larger; 1, Large; 17, One-half more; 2, One-third more; 10, One-fourth more; 7, One-fifth more; 9, One-eighth more; 47, Average; 13, One-eighth less; 1, One tenth less; 1, One-fifth less; 8, One-fourth less; 2, One-third less; 21, One-half less; 2, Three-fourths less; 1, Four-fifths less; 2, Failure; 1, 5 bus per acre; 1, 15 bus per acre.

With regard to the quality, only two counties in Illinois are reported "poor," none in Iowa, none in Indiana, only three in Ohio eight in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, and none in Canada West. The reports from nearly all quarters are either "good," "fair," or "better."

A negro girl, named Topsy, about 12 years old, who was brought from the South by returned soldiers, has confessed to setting fire to the barn of Mr. Crosby, in Somerville, Mass., last week, and has been placed in East Cambridge jail. Topsy had been living for some time in Mr. Crosby's family.

CITY NOTICES.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Books &c., for the People.—Send for mammoth Catalogue. Address W. S. Hilton, 11 Spruce St., N. Y. sep12-d2t-w-w3m

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

The citizens of the Ward are requested to assemble at the School House, on

Thursday Evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock,

to form a

WARD UNION CLUB.

Come one, come all.
sep21-2t N. P. W. GOTTA, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 25th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
aug-4-tf THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. sep9-1y

Basket Union meetings are being held all over Ohio and Indiana.

City Intelligence.

Draft in the 22d District.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

The draft was resumed this morning at the Provost Marshal's Office, for the Borough of East Birmingham, with the following result:

J R Bridges,	John Weaver,
Logan Hershman,	Charles Calson,
Samuel Donnelly,	Matthew Engil,
Ed Fineh,	John McIntosh,
Fred Canabe,	John B. Woodson,
Michael Keller,	Jacob Roric,
John Heisel,	Oliver Elliots,
Dyonisius Will,	Frank Helmer,
John McGeary,	John Schaman,
Michael Baker,	John Camp,
Leopold Shraner,	Benjamin Duncan,
George Knoup,	Wolfgang Oscomon,
Christ. Glasser,	Fredk. Bush,
Thomas McMehan,	Jas. Saunders,
Church Porter,	Clement Taylor,
Rob. J. Taylor,	William Keefer,
Lewis N. Diehl,	Nicholas Huime,
Jno. Attinbaugh,	Henry Beterbaugh,
Benedict Maul,	George Werlins,
Jno. Schell,	Robert Beebe,
Jno. Shaffar,	John W. Carson,
Jas. Roberts,	Charles B. Kline,
Ansley C. Smith,	William Mentzer,
Jacob Snyder,	Theodore Sellers,
Henry Mohr,	Bernard Miller,
Thos. H. McBride,	Philip Trock,
Henry Knearday,	Jos. Lauffuer,
Peter Seberger,	Adam Brans,
Ed Burke,	Jos Sute,
Jas McSwiggen,	Engelbert Bott,
Samuel Fetter,	Henry Marsh,
Lawrence Stohr,	Jas Hughes,
Wm Beach,	Frank Meyer,
Christian Feld.	Jim Saunders,
John McGee,	Ephraim Camp,
Frederick Berk,	Jos Dickenhoff,
Henry Loughran,	Wm Ross,
Jacob Decker,	John Franz,
John Mey,	J B Forbes,
John Seibert,	Wm Rory,
John Speer,	John Find,

Roman Catholic Organ on Peace.

The *Catholic Telegraph*, the Roman Catholic organ, at Cincinnati, in the issue of the 14th ult., contains the following article "about peace:"—God knows, we desire our country's peace. We have never said or done aught, wittingly, to put off the glad day one second. It is our conviction, now, as it was three years ago, last May, that we cannot have peace without Government. The war, inaugurated by the Southern aristocracy to found an empire on the basis of slavery for labor, must be fought out until either the laboring men, or the slave lords, succumb. If the "mudsills" go down they will be trampled on; if the aristocrats, they may become reconciled to the Church's doctrine of the equality of men, and agree to pay wages to those who work for them.

Three years ago we opposed the only peace that was offered us—namely, submission—because it was the disruption of our Union, the dishonor of our flag, the extinction of our nation, and the beginning of perpetual anarchy and war. To-day the aspect of the question is not changed, except in the results of military operations that have since occurred. The same peace is offered now that was offered then, and there are manifold reasons in not accepting it now over and above those that forbade its acceptance then.

The basis of the peace now proposed in the South is the disruption of the States—not merely North from South, but State from State throughout the entire Union. The matter is thus stated in the Richmond *Dispatch* of August 31st:

Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made, it must be done solely on the basis of the entire independence and sovereignty of each particular State. That must be preliminary to, and cannot be a subject of negotiation. The Confederate Government has no right to make any peace in which one inch of land belonging to any one of the States shall be given up, or one iota of its privileges as a sovereign be surrendered. This, so far from being the subject of negotiation, must be the starting point from which all negotiation must proceed. If the enemy refuse to concede to it, then we cannot negotiate with him. It follows that there can be no such thing as treating for peace in earnest until every hostile soldier shall have been withdrawn from our soil, and every hostile ship from our waters. Then we can talk of peace and all those matters of secondary importance.

It is wonderful, in the meantime, that intelligent men like Vallandingham and Fernando Wood—who must be fully acquainted with the Southern doctrine of State rights, must know that all this blood has been shed in their defense—should think it possible to get us into such a convention, or to restore the Union by the means of it. What we want first of all, is entire and separate independence.

In the same sense speak the Charleston *Mercury*, and the Richmond *Examiner*, of August 24th, which adds, in view of what the editor supposes to be the growing public opinion of the North—"All see, scent and feel the near approach of peace—*and peace on any terms.*"

Three years and a half ago we refused to accede to these terms because, in the first place, they would not bring peace. On what principles can the independence of a State be allowed that would not sanction the independence of a Congressional District, or a county or a township, or a family? The principle being repudiated, the bond of union would be the law of the stronger—the same law that held East Tennessee and Northern Alabama in the Confederacy until they became a desolation; and from this law there is no appeal—against it, no remedy but war.

In the next place, we were unwilling to give up our national character and flag. We have believed in free institutions—in the right of the poor man to own the fruits of his labor and the flesh on his bones. But the rebellion struck at this right, directly and avowedly. The rebel leaders wanted to destroy the Government because labor was free in it. Could we, identified by sentiment, choice and position with the interests of the laboring classes, advocate their submission?

What has occurred since to change the state of the issue? In the gigantic military operations of the past three years are we the beaten party? We cannot see it. We have not taken Richmond, but Lee has not taken Washington. But we have taken Missouri, Arkansas, the Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and West Virginia. We hold two-thirds of the rebel territory and every port but one. We have their navy reduced to a few privateers, and their army filled up with the little boys and old men of their country. Is this a time, then, for us to advise the freemen of the North to go down on their knees before the Richmond aristocracy and beg for peace?

We have waded so far through this sea of blood, that it is nearer to cross than so go back. What the Richmond *Dispatch* says of all the blood shed to destroy the Government, is true of the bloodshed to maintain it. Every soldier dead in this war is a reason why it should be put through. Every battle-field cries out for us to stand firm until the cause of justice and law and human freedom shall be securely triumphant.

This is the peace to which we look forward with hope and desire; and to attain it, we believe it is the duty of every man now, as three years ago, to stand by the Government.

ALWAYS TOO LATE.—General McClellan was always too late to save his country in the field; we suspect he will be also a little too late to save the "Union Conference" in November. Even while the satellites of despotism were shouting his name at Chicago, another convention was shouting anywhere in the heart of Georgia, and the rebel rag was torn down from the ramparts of Atlanta. We trust the loyal people at home to "cut in two" this reserve of the rebellion on Northern soil, while the soldiers of Sherman march to meet the sailors of Farragut, and on the sands first cursed by the slaver's bark Grant strangles the last and foulest child of slavery. Let every patriot be up and doing, and November beholds the end of our great American rebellion against the rights of man.—*Brooklyn Union.*

THE prospect to-day is, that every Northern State will be carried for Lincoln in November, Maryland and Delaware ditto, and the Union men of Kentucky say ditto for that State. McClellan is losing strength every day. He would have polled more votes the day after he was nominated than he would to-day, and he would get more to-day than he will on the day of the election. This is the way matters are working, but Union men must not abate a particle of their efforts. The aim should be not only to carry the election, but to carry it with such a sweeping majority that Copperheads will for ever thereafter hide their heads.

WHEN General McClellan was Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad he issued an order to the following effect:—that if a passenger got into the cars without a ticket, and refused to pay the additional fare, or to pay his fare altogether, the conductor should stop the train, back up to the station at which the person was received, and there put him off. This order was published in the papers at the time, and created no little amusement among railroad men. McClellan finally saw the point and revoked it.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $18; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $18 for a full set, $23 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

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my2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au12-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec8-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Best and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au8 No. 84 Market street.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, September 17th, 1864.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m. JAS. M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
se17-2w

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.

COOPERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street,

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLIPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15 persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2md&w

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Eastern lists and circulars and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John L. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " 3 "
50 " Pure Brandy.
400 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAILSEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Ha
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Dried Beef;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons)-Extra Family Flour.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Philada.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars.
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. R. JONES.....C. R. JONES

GEORGE R. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIRL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jy1 Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FORSTER & SCHWARTZ'S,
je22-e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors at No. 167 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 THOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se26-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the Scott Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Meskimen, Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. 13d

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO RELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital,.. $2,000,000.
Cash Capital,..... 1,000,000.
All paid in,
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, THOS. A. VYSE, JR., GEO. A. WICKS, BARN'L L. SOLOMON, GEO. A. FELLOWS, SOLOMON L. HULL, C. MINZESHEIMER, I. O. WHITEHOUSE, JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy16-tawa1m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40S DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20S DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
16 4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the negotiation of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same offices and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, THOS. M. HOWE, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r. A. A. STEPHENSON, J. O. WHITEHOUSE, ALEX. SPEER, R. G. ARMSTRONG, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA, au7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $18.25 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh28-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally, Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads, Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb3y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all demands for Jobbing will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE. WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
se13-6m *PITTSBURGH.*

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
se9 CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over..... 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over..... 5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence R. Le Fanstock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbets, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
ly7a-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Inland Risks on Merchandise and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:
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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Barges.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:
WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARKE, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. P. JONES, REESE OWENS, HON. T. M. HOWE, BARCLAY PRESTON S. M. KIER. JOHN SHERRARD, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARRAGH, R. J. CASSIDY, JOHN S. DILWORTH, Jr., GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS. de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OIL LAND.—Forty-four Acres Oil Territory in Jefferson Co., having a front of some 2,500 feet on Clarion River, adjoining an Oil Spring. Price $8,000. For particulars apply to
WM. R. COON,
Clarington, or to
RICHEY & FINDLEY,
Point Saw Mill.
se20-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A delightful FARM in the State of Kansas, containing 160 acres, eligibly situated near the great National road, Indian wells, Kansas, and 40 miles west of 30 miles from that city and near the town of Osawkie. The soil is of the best quality and the place well watered and healthy. It will make a superior farm. The country adjoining has been settled for a number of years, and is rapidly improving. This place, if not sold for cash within a short time, will be exchanged for city property or dividend paying Oil stocks.
Price, $16 per acre. For particulars inquire at
JACOB GLOSSER,
No. 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—That desirable LOT OF GROUND belonging to the first Presbyterian Congregation of the city of Allegheny, situate in the second Ward of said city. The said lot bounded on the west by Sedgwick street 198 feet, on the south by Rebecca street 136 feet, and on the south by a 25 feet alley, containing about one acre. The same will be sold whole or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms of sale apply to MOSES BORELAND, or H. E. DAVIS, Committee. se14-1w

OIL TERRITORY—
For SALE or LEASE, on very favorable terms, situate on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the celebrated Wylie Well.
Persons desirous of forming a company or sinking a well will address
W. H. BAILEY, or
A. E. MEASON,
Uniontown, Pennsylvania.
se13-2w

HANDSOME BUILDING SITE and LOT of 13 ACRES, on the east side of Boundary street, in Peebles township.
I am authorized to offer for sale the above described property on favorable terms—the location is very convenient to the Passenger Rail-road—about one-eighth of a mile—and is a desirable and healthy location. The surrounding neighborhood, free from the dust and smoke of the cities, and affording a beautiful view of the country, must become a fashionable residence. A good and strong Spring on the property, convenient to the site for building, affords an abundant supply of pure water. The ground is so situated as to afford opportunity for easy drainage and good exposures for fruit grapes, &c. The soil is good.
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent
se14 (2d Floor Diamond Bank Building.)

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on the Chartiers creek. A stone dwelling, some fruit, a good spring; the land rich, being used as a market garden. For sale or apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
se14

FOR SALE—
165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 8 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.
Enquire at
se10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first Cork factory, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY N. SMITH, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE building lots on Highland Avenue, Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near Messrs. Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, all in good repair, and a choice young orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four lots from an adjoining piece. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses; a never-failing Well, and a large orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in b

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 7 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par Val.	BANKS	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
50	Exchange	72¾	May 5
50	Citizens	73	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	69	" 5
50	Allegheny	69	" 5
50	Mechanics	67	" 5
50	Iron City	57	" 5
50	M. & M	61	" 4
100	First National		$3.75
100	Second National		
100	Third National	168	
100	Fourth National		
100	First National, Ally	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	93¾	4 ¾ ct.
	INSURANCE.		
50	Citizens	51	June $6.00
50	Western	53½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela		2.00
50	Eureka	50½	4.00
25	Pittsburgh	24¾	4.00
25	Allegheny	24¼	4.00
25	People's	20	1.00
50	Penna		
	RAILROAD.		
25	Monongahela	18¾	Div. Sept. 5 ¾ ct.
50	St. Clair Street	48½	Div. July 5 ¾ ct.
50	Hand Street	51¼	Div. July 5 ¾ ct.
50	Mechanic street		
50	Birmingham	25	$1.50
	RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley	41	
50	Penna. Central	73¾	
100	Fort Wayne	107½	
100	Cleveland	110½	
50	Connellsville	12¾	
50	do (interest)		
50	Steubenville	10½	
50	Chartiers	8	
50	Hempfield	7¼	
50	Ally's & Manchster	65	
25	Birmingham	41½	
50	Citizens	98	
	GAS.		
50	Pittsburgh	88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	29	1 00
25	Birmingham	31¼	5 ¾ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.		
25	Lucesco	12	¾ ct.
10	North American	7¾	
10	Dalzell	11	Div. Sept. 1 ¾ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	12¼	Div. Sept. 2 ¾ ct.
50	Columbia		Div. Sept. 5 ¾ ct.
5	Iron City		
25	Rose Neck		
5	Stella	1¼	
5	Federal		
20	Adams		
5	Whisky Creek		
5	Fayette		
5	Story	2¾	
1	Flem'gs Blood farm	4¾	Div. Sept. 2 ¾ ct.
10	Olmstead		
10	Rynd farm		
10	Phenix		
	Philip		
	Ohio Valley	1¾	
	El Dorado	2¾	
	Cherry Run Central	12¾	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11½	
50	Monghaela Navigat'n	48	$2 50

BONDS.	Coupons	Jan'y & July.
Allegheny County 6s	do	do
do scrip 5%	do	do
Pittsburgh 5's	do	do
do 6s	do	do
Allegheny City 6's	do	do
do 7's	do	do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	do	do
do 6 months	do	April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	do	Feby and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's		
Ald. t. to Manuf'y 6's		
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's		

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

	Bids.	Ask'd.	Sales
1,000 U. S. 5-20		111	
1,000 " "		110¾	
5,000 " Cert. of Indebt		91¾	
5,000 " "		91¾	
5,000 " "		91¾	
6,000 Ally County 6s	80		
3,000 Monthly 6s		90	
3,000 Is. Bell P. & F. W. & C		123	
40 Shs. Monong'a Ins	32		
50 " Pittsburgh		33	
50 " Ally Valley R. R.		11¾	
25 " Connellsv'e R. R.		12¾	
50 " " (Int.)	13½		
20 " Citizens' Bank		70	
32 " Allegheny "		60	
25 " Lucesco Oil		25	
100 " Dalzell		11¾	
100 " "		11¾	
100 " "		10½	
200 " Ally & Pitts		13	
10 " Columbia		91½	
100 " "		92	
200 " Ohio Valley		2	
400 " "		1¾	
300 " Stella		1¾	
200 " Horse Neck		2	
75 " Whitely		2½	
300 " Fayette		1¾	
100 " Fleming & Blood		6¾	
200 " "		5	
5 " Merchants		450	
15 " "		400	
500 " Eldorado		2¾	
100 " Cherry Run Cen	1 8-10		
1,000 " "		1¾	
100 " Phillips		7	
50 " Oil Basin		16	
50 " Noble & Delem'r		16	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

There appears to be an indisposition to operate very freely in oil stocks. Buyers are beginning to show increased caution, and make many inquiries. So many apparently good projects have disappointed the expectations already of persons who fully calculated upon a large rise in the market, that it is rapidly becoming difficult to sell the stock of many of the new oil companies. The fact, is, there is about as much oil stock on the market as it will bear—especially of the non-dividend paying. Our *heavy* capitalists do not invest very largely in oil stocks, or, if they do, it is in such as the Columbia, Dalzell, &c., and in the non-dividend companies like the Cherry Run Central, Eldorado, Merchants' Hemlock, and a few others of that class.

—We see by the Philadelphia papers that the Dalzell Oil Company has declared a dividend of only *one* per cent.

—In Philadelphia on Tuesday, according to the *Ledger*, the sales of oil company shares were not quite so large as on several days last week, but prices were pretty well maintained. The prices of oil by the barrel in the market are lower, but there is no abatement of confidence in the supply of oil from the wells. Though the sales of oil shares were lighter yesterday the buyers were mostly anong our more responsible capitalists. Those who have money to invest prefer stocks to street paper, especially such as is based on provisions, wool, groceries, and such like articles, supposed to be largely held on speculation, and very sure to suffer most in prices with the first approach to a settlement of our difficulties. The call for money to move the crops will be very large, owing to the high prices to be paid; and this, coming at a time when the Government is a large borrower also, will tend to keep the money market more or less stringent for some time to come. The means of inflation are chiefly the compound interest notes, and the National Bank circulation. But the former cannot be issued under the present policy, except in exchange for the five per cent. coupon notes; and the latter, unlike the original greenback, will not continue out to the same extent in the hands of the people. It is true that these National Bank notes are a legal tender from the Government, but they are not made lawful money between individuals, and as they accumulate they will be sent in for redemption.

—The following comparative statemen shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Week Ending Sept. 17.	This Week.		
Capital	$14,330,945	$13,305,785	Inc.	$1,840
Loans	40,555,872	42,504,386	Inc.	1,584,511
Specie	3,962,553	3,361,442	Dec.	1,011
Legal tender	10,665,607	10,803,992	Dec.	127,241
Deposits	35,029,646	35,943,425	Inc.	873,779
Circulation	2,844,005	2,574,571	Inc.	50,566

The most remarkable feature of the Bank averages the last week is the very large increase of loans, and correspondingly large increase of deposits. The circulation, it will also be seen, has increased rather more than usual.

—The tendency of the gold market says the New York *Herald*, was evidently strongly downward; but the persistent efforts of the "bulls" to sustain it checked its natural course. It is perfectly obvious that a large number of persons outside of the gold speculation, but capable of exerting if they choose more or less influence upon the market, are interested in sustaining the premium, and, if possible, in advancing it. These are chiefly large holders of foreign merchandize bought and paid for at the late high rate of exchange. They see nothing but heavy losses to themselves in the event and prospective decline of gold, and hence it is not unreasonable to suppose that in some instances these will join old combinations or form new ones to put up the price. But to them at least the remedy, if tried, will be likely to prove worse than the evil; for, in view of the promising aspect of the military situation, even speculation is impotent to accomplish what it did when the future of the nation appeared in a more dubious light. Nevertheless, efforts are being made, and will continue to be made, both by sympathizers with the rebellion and ordinary speculators, to give the market an upward turn. We are informed that large combinations of Southerners and other secessionists have been formed at Montreal for this purpose, and we therefore warn the frequenters of the gold room not to be misled by the delusive appearances which the operations of this band or conspirators may possibly for the moment produce; for any advance resulting from such can es will soon be followed by the natural relapse.

—Counterfeit fives on the Weybosset Bank, Providence, R. I., are in circulation: very good imitation of the genuine. Cashier's name in counterfeit engraved; vignette, ship at sea under full sail; female Indian in lower left hand corner, female seated, arm resting upon scroll upon pillar in right hand corner.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, September 22, 1864. }

Business was not very active. The sales were principally in a small way for local purposes.—The receipts of produce continue to increase by the river and wagons. The unsettled state o the Gold market has deranged the entire machinery of business. Our community—that is, the loyal portion of them—are delighted with the news from our glorious Sheridan; in fact, we are in the midst of successes all around. The grandest one of all will be along some of these days, when we will bring out the big gun, and have a good time generally. On the landing, business was not very active. The departures include the Anns, for Cincinnati, with a fair trip, and the Armenia, for St. Louis, loaded with Government's weight. The next boat for Cincinnati is the Glide No. 3. She will leave about Friday. The steamer Lizzie Martin is also loading for that port. The fine packet Silver Cloud No. 3 is the next packet for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The sales were as follows:

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair demand; holders were firm in thier views and in some instances an advance was demanded. Among the sales were, extra, 75 bbls at $10 00; extra family was most fancied; sales 150 bbls at $11 00@11 25; 100 do at $11 25; 110 do choice at $11 37. Retail sales were made at $11 50.

GRAIN—The market for some days past has presented but few changes. Buyers are waiting for lower figures whilst sellers are not inclined to give way, hence in certain descriptions there is but little doing. Oats—were steady at previous prices; sales 400 bushels from store, at 83c; 450 do on wharf, at 86c; 80 do at depot and store, at 90c. Corn—was unchanged but not active; sales 400 bushels from store, at $1 60; 200 do at $1 58. Wheat—was without change. We omit figures as they present no new feature. Barley—was stationary at $2 00. Rye—was held at $1 40 and nothing doing worthy of notice.

FEED—The receipts are on the increase; sales 2 tons middlings at $2 85. Shipstuffs—Sales 4 tons at $2. Sales 15 tons shorts, the terms were withheld.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand; sales 65 boxes Western Reserve at 22@23c and 40 boxes Hamburg at 23@24c.

LIME—We note sales 100 bbls Louisville at $1 75@2.

HAY—The receipts about keep pace with the demand; sales 26 loads at $38, $40@44 per ton.

BACON—Was in steady demand. The sales were regular but not large, at the following figures: Shoulders, 19@19½c; Sides, 20½@21c; Hams, plain, 25@26c; Sugar-cured Hams, 27c.

DRIED BEEF—Was unchanged; sales in a regular way at 25c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Market steady, with a moderate demand; sales with regular sales at $1 90. Sales of High Wines at $1 80 per gallon.

FEATHERS—Small sales of Western at 65@68c.

BUTTER—The market was not so firm. The nominal rates were 35@40c; with limited sales.

COFFEE—The market was not so firm. Sales were made at a decline, viz: 60 bags of Rio at 50c.

MOLASSES—Was steady. Sales 100 bbls Orleans at $1 25 ₰ bbl.

PEACHES—The market was firm. Sales of 250 bxs at $2 50@3 25; 150 at $2 50 ₰ box.

APPLES—Dull. Sales of 150 bbls at $2 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

We have no new feature to note in the market for Beef Cattle since our last notice, except in the demand, which has fallen off. Receipts have been heavier than for a long time past, and the supply fully exceeds that of the demand by a few hundred head, which will remain over until next week. Holders were firm in their demands, and sales of prime and common Steers are making at last week's prices. About 5,000 head arrived and were taken within the range of from 11c to 15½c ₰ lb. The market closed dull, with much unwillingness on the part of buyers to operate. The cattle offered for sale represented the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio. Below we give the particulars of the sales:

Cows—The receipts continue moderate, and there is no falling off in the demand. The decline reported at the close of our last report has been recovered, and we are now obliged to record an advance. There was a firm feeling in the market, and sales of Springers are reported at $30@45, and Cows and Calves at $40@85. About 120 head were sold.

Sheep—During the past week Sheep have been coming forward quite freely, and to-day receipts are reported to reach over 10,000 head. The market was firm, and some holders disposed of their stock at an advance. Nearly all that arrived sold at from 7 to 8¾c ₰ lb gross for inferior to good, as in condition. We notice sales of one lot at 9¾c ₰ lb gross.

Hogs have been coming forward in great abundance during the past week, and prices are not so firm. At Henry Glass' Union Hog Drove Yard receipts were about the same as last week, and prices for inferior have declined. About 1,782 reached here, and sold at from $18 to $20 ₰ 100 lbs net. At the Avenue Drove Yard receipts were more than double those of last week, say about 1,250 head. Prices continue to steadily advance, and sales of inferior are making at $18, and good at $20 ₰ 100 lbs net, as in quality. Sales of stock at the latter yard are reported at $8@10.

Chicago Lumber Market.

LUMBER—Received since Saturday, 3,527,000 feet. The market continues very active, and in better supply. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency. Shingles—Received on Saturday, 270,000. An inadequate supply. Market firm at previous rates. Lath—Received, 105,000 pds. In fair demand and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Foster, Muskegon, sold by White, 120,016 feet of lumber, ½ strips, balance good, at $22—cargo schr Alexander Mitchell, from Menominee, sold by Burke, 150,000 feet lumber, ⅔ strips, at $72;—cargo schr Gambier from Claybank, sold by Garrick, 70,000 feet mixed common lumber, at $19; 180,000 A.'s Sawed Shingles, at $4 20;—cargo schr Rose Dolman, from Muskegon, sold by Meglade, 75,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance common mixed, at $18;—cargo sch C. Nort'y, from Grand River, sold by G. Roberts, 90,000 feet rafted lumber, ⅔ strips, good, at $20; cargo schr Minerva, from Grand River sold by O. Moore, 85,000 feet lumber, ⅔ strips, balance good mixed, at $21; 50,000 pcs Lath at $4 15;—cargo schr Hamlet, from Menominee, sold by Wood, 140,000 feet lumber, ⅔ strips, at $18.

Lumber—First Clear Boards, ₰ M.....$50 00@56 00
Second Clear Boards, ₰ M..... 43 00@55 00
Third Clear Boards, ₰ M..... 48 00@50 00
First Clear Plank, ₰ M..... 55 00@60 00
Second Clear Plank, ₰ M..... 50 00@55 00
Third Clear Plank, ₰ M..... 48 00@50 00
Clear Boards..... 33 00@37 00
Box or Select Boards..... 37 00@40 00
Common Boards..... 24 00@28 00
Fencing..... 23 00@25 00
Culled Boards..... 00 00@18 00
First Clear Flooring, rough..... 45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough..... 40 00@45 00
Common Flooring, rough..... 38 00@40 00
Siding Clear, dressed..... 28 00@30 00
Second Clear..... 23 00@25 00
Long Joists..... 23 00@28 00
Sawed Shingles, A, ₰ M..... 5 50@ 5 75
Shaved Shingles, No. 1..... 5 00@ 5 28
Shaved Shingles, Star..... 5 75@ 6 00
Cedar Shingles..... 5 00@ 5 75
Sawed Shingles..... 5 75@ 6 00
Sawed Shingles, No. 1..... 4 75@ 5 25
Lath, ₰ 1,000 pieces..... 4 50@ 5 00
Posts, ₰ 1,000..... 14 00@18 00
Pickets..... 18 00@20 00

St. Louis Lumber Market.

September 18.

RECEIPTS—The river receipts of the week amount to some 80,000 feet, comprised in two small rafts, which have worked their way in at last. The amount of Lumber on the way down is very small, less than has been known in years before. There is as yet no improvement in the condition of the lumbering tributaries above, and the season is now too far advanced to be able to afford any relief to the market, even should a favorable change take place above. The winter bids fair to close in upon the trade with a lighter stock on hand than has been known during the past twenty years. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We hear, however, of no sales, nor of any lots on the market upon which to give quotations. Good qualities of mill run would bring from $30 to $33.

We annexe retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles, &c:

1st clear, ₰ 1000 feet	$75 00@80 00
2d class 1½, 1¾ and 2 inches	65 00@70 00
2d class 1 inch boards	60 00@— —
3d class boards and fencing	35 00@40 00
Sheathing	25 00@— —
Grub plank	27 50@30 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	40 00@— —
Joist, 18 feet and over	42 50@60 00
Square timber, 16 feet and under	45 00@— —
Square timber, 18 feet and over	47 50@60 00
Flooring, 3d rate, dressed	60 00@— —
Dressed Siding	35 00@— —
Shingles, A, shaved	7 50@— —
Shingles, A, sawed	7 00@— —
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 50@— —
Lath ₰ 1000	8 00@— —
Cedar posts, ₰ 100	50 00@60 00

Cincinnati Lead Market.

September 20.

Lead and Shot—The demand for all sorts is limited, in consequence of the restrictions on the trade by the military authorities. The quotations for sheet and pipe have been reduced to 22c@22½c, which is the only change we have to note in prices. We quote:

Pig Lead, per lb	17¾
Bar Lead, per lb	18
Sheet and Pipe, per lb	22@22¾
Shot, assorted sizes	68 00
Buck Shot	73 50

Cincinnati Coal Market.

September 20.

Coal—A portion of the coal which left Pittsburgh in the recent rise has reached this point, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views to some extent, and there is still a considerable amount at the river not disposed of. The sales have been at 20@22½ for Youghiogheny, afloat, the latter rate including the barge, and 16@18c for other descriptions. The retail rates are 30@32c for Youghiogheny and 2@28 for Pomeroy and Hartford City delivered to consumers.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

September 20.

IRON—The market for Pig Iron has not undergone any changes since our last; the demand is limited, but sellers are tight, and holders decline to make any concessions. The prices asked are $28@30 per ton for hot blast, and $38@40 for cold; the outside quotations for No. 1 Bar Iron is firm at 5½c for common, and 9½@9¾c for charcoal. Horseshoes are in good demand at 5½@5½c.

Government Sale of Confiscated Cotton at Cincinnati.

The agent of the Treasury Department, to-day, disposed of the following lots of confiscated cotton at auction:

42	Bales, Dean & Hale	$1 65
59	" H. Daniels	1 66½
27	" J. C. Thomas	1 65½
35	" —Keunst	1 55

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 20

Sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 10 hhds and 30 bxs, viz: 2 hhds Ohio, 1 at $7 50, 1 at $11 25; 8 hhds Mason County Leaf—private sale—at $28 50; 30 bxs Kentucky, ranging from $7 to $18. Receipts light.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was not very active the heavy sales of crude made during this week amounting in the aggregate to almost 12,000 barrels. The largest portion of these sales were made on Eastern account. This will remove a large amount from this market. The receipts yesterday were small, amounting to some 500 barrels. The river to Oil City continues low Steamboats are unable to reach that point; flat and keel boats have at present the control of that stream to Oil City. The excitement in regard to the new oil companies continues; new ones are springing up every day; it has become a kind of circulating medium; every third person you meet is engaged in either buying or selling stocks in oil territory. Fortunes are daily made in paper. Men often wake up in the morning and are astonished to discover how wealthy they have become. All this must be credited to oil. Among the sales we note the following:

CRUDE OIL—The market is nearly bare, the heavy sales having picked up all the heavy lots that was on hand. The market was unchanged. A few lots were disposed of, the terms of which were withheld. A lot of 1,500 bbls were sold, deliverable in Philadelphia at 36½. This is believed to be the rates obtained here on Tuesday.

AMBER OR GREEN COUNTY OIL—We note a sale of 50 bbls at 45, packages included.

NAPTHA was unchanged as regards prices or demand. We quote nominally at 35@36.

REFINED OILS were dull and neglected. A sale of 100 bbls, Eureka Free, was made at 90c, deliverable in Philadelphia.

TAR was in fair demand. The last sale we reported was at $8 00 per barrel.

Imports of Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Lydary & Co 51 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 19, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.	₰ lb
1½ to 2¾ inch	8½
2⅝ to 2½	8¾
2 to 3 inch	9
3¼ to 4 inch	9½
3¾ and 3⅞ inch	9¾
½ to 1 inch	8¾
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9
1⅜ to 1½	9¼
1⅝ to 1¾	9½
1¾ and 2 inch	9¾
2¼ and 2½	10
2⅝ and 2¾	10¼
3 inch	10½
3¼ inch	10¾
3½ inch	11
3⅝ inch	11¼
3¾ inch	11½
3⅞ inch	12½
4 inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₰ lb
⅜ to 1 inch	8¾
⅜ and 9-16 inch	9
⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
9-16 inch	9½
⅝ inch	9¾
11-16 inch	12

HORSE SHOE.	₰ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	₰ lb
¼ inch	9¼
⅜ inch	9¼
½ inch	9½

HEAVY BAND IRON.	₰ lb
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	9¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₰ lb	₰ lb
⅜ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch 9¾
⅜ and ½ inch	9¾	½ inch 10

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.

Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ½ inch	9
1½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9¼

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	24 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 75	6 do. Lining	12 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails	70	Barrel.	
6d	10 13	¾ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¾ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	2½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
4d	10 63	6d	9 88
6d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

5 cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Chicago Market.

September 20.

FLOUR—Received, 4,786 bbls. Shipped, 5,743 bbls. Market dull and neglected. Sales were: 400 bbls Ringleader, white winter, at $12; 100 bbls Capitol, red winter, at $10 40, delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 92,155 bu. Shipped, none. Market 2@2½c lower. Sales were: winter wheat—3,000 bu 2 50 2 red at $1 95; 2,000 bu do at 1 95; 2,000 bu do at $1 92; 800 bu rejected at $1 85; 800 bu no grade at $1 80. Spring wheat—1,000 bu No 1 at $1 92; 1,200 bu do at $1 91½; 5,000 bu do at $1 91; 7,000 bu No 2 at $1 89½; 10,000 bu do at $1 88; 7,000 bu do at $1 88½; 9,000 bu do at $1 88; 25,000 bu do at $1 87½; 2,000 bu do at $1 87½; 7,000 bu do at $1 87; 400 bu rejected at $1 80; 400 bu do at $1 79; 400 bu do at $1 75—all in store.

CORN—Received 94,488 bu. Shipped 90,125 bu. Market dull and easier. Sales were: 5,000 bu rejected (low) (early) to arrive, at $1 87; 40,000 bu No. 1, and 8,500 bu No. 2 at $1 94, free on board; 5,500 bu No. 2 Canal at $1 82½ afloat; 1,000 bu do at $1 80; 500 bu No. 2 (early) at $2; 18,000 bu do at $1 81½; 3,000 bu Rejected at $1 80—all in store.

OATS—Received 157,562 bu. Shipped, 108,875 bu. Market dull and lower. Sales were: 11,000 bu No. 1 (early) at 86½c; 600 bu do at 83½c; 73,000 bu do at 83c; 10,000 bu do at 82¾c; 36,000 bu No. 1, at 82½c; 10,000 bu Rejected at 81c—all in store.

RYE—Received 75,467 bu. None shipped. Market dull and le lower. Sales were: 11,000 bu No. 1 at $1 28; 30 bu do at $1 27½; 400 bu do at $1 27—all in store.

BARLEY—Received 6,970 bu. Shipped 4,436 bu. Market 5@7c lower. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1 52; 900 bu do at $1 50; 600 bu do at $1 48; 1,500 bu do at $1 85; 400 bu do at $1 82½—all in store.

Hemp Market.

The St. Louis *Price Current* says: The market continues very dull, and dealers find it difficult to dispose of what little is coming forward, as storage for it is scarce and charges are high. Eastern transportation is also difficult for want of adequate facilities, and the rates have advanced so as to be able to afford any relief to consequently limited, and the sales of the week have been confined to less than 100 bales of unpressed, 30 tons and 180 bales dressed, 10 tons and 75 bales tow. Included in the sales were 30 bales common and fair undressed Hemp at $115; 250@30 bales extra choice do at $150 @160; 30 tons and 72 bales dressed at $260; 150 bales do at $262; 7 bales at $263; 25 bales damaged tow at $60; 27 bales good do at $105, and 42 bales covered do at $113@120. For tow there was a better inquiry at the close, and a firmer market at the quotations. No sale transpired to-day, and the market was flat, except for rejected tow, dressed, choice and extra choice undressed. Common and fair undressed hemp may be quoted at $110@115; good and prime do $120@130; strictly prime and choice at $135@140; extra choice and fancy $145@160; prime and choice dressed $260 to $263@265; hackled tow at $165, and covered do at $115 ₰ ton.

Milwaukie Market.

FLOUR—Quiet; holders firm and buyers holding back.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 22,000 bu. Market irregular. Sales this morning, 49,000 bu. No. 1 Spring in store at $1 95@1 97; 5,000 bu do on spot at $1 95¾; 2,000 bu do, sellers' option all month, at $1 94. Sales on 'Change, 180,500 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1 95½@1 97; 18,000 bu do, sellers' option all the week, at $1 95@1 95½; 3,000 bu do, sellers' option all the month, at $1 95½@1 96; 3,600 bu No. 2 in store at $1 89; 5,000 bu do (in Pfiel's) at $1 88. The market this evening is steady and unchanged. Sales at the Second Ward house, 37,000 bu No. 1 at $1 95. Oats lower; Sales 20,000 bu in store at 63½c. Corn neglected and nominal at $1 30@1 31. Barley—Sales, 600 bu No. 2 at $2 37. Rye scarce and firm; no sales.

BUTTER—Quiet, with no material change; sales, 6 pkgs at 38c.

Cincinnati Soap and Candle Market.

SEPTEMBER 20.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—The market has exhibited no new feature since our last, the demand for all articles is limited, but stocks are comparatively light, and holders are firm and unwilling to make any important concessions in order to effect sales. We quote:

Star candles, full weight, ₰ lb	40c
" 14 oz	37
Opal candles	32
Common tallow candles	24
Tallow candles pressed	25
Paraffine candles	36
German soap	17
German extra	17½

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

Cotton—The market relapsed into its previous inaction this morning, buyers standing aloof awaiting the increased supply expected to be offered next week, and the only sales were 5 bales pickings, good style, at 55c; 9 samples and repacked strict good ordinary at $1 70, and 3 strict middling new crop at $1 85. Yesterday, in addition to the sales reported, 23 bales repacked sold at $1 50, and 19 mixed at $1 70. Prices are too unsettled for regular quotations.

Sugar—There was some inquiry, but the only sales reported were 30 boxes Cuba, No. 8, at 23c, and 19 boxes No. 14 at 22c ₰ lb, 50 hhds Cuba, in bond, at —, and several small lots the particulars of which we did not learn.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADEPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks, furnishing a better information when desired.

6m-Sta

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

Per Minerva—S H Voight & Co, 4 bbls apples; Sheppard, 27 barrels apples; Wm Woodwell, 1 coop chickens; M Steele & Son, 62 bags feed, 42 bales hay; Schoonmaker & Lang, 1 keg wine; J Werbert, 10 barrels apples; Owner, 1 horse; R Watson, 4 barrels and 2 boxes apples; H Ridder, 10 barrels apples; Mrs Murphey, lot of butter; Owner, 17 hides; Mr Ferguson, 2 bbls cider; Clarke & Co, 6 kegs butter, 39 packages root, 12 bbls potatoes, 12 do apples; Palter, 4 bbls cheese; W W Anderson, 57 sks barley; J Dickey & Co, 6 bdls willows; Shoemaker & Lang, 29 bbls rye flour, 1 do potatoes, 12 do apples; Palter, 4 do cheese; W & S, 14 bxs cheese; Hartman & Bro, 750 bu corn, 80 bbls flour; R F Kennedy & Bro, 148 sks corn, 281 do wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin Oliver & Breckell, 1 car iron; Howard C & Co, 6 sacks wool; Owner, 17 sacks wheat, and 7 do rye; Mrs Hamilton, 101 bushels apples.

Imports per Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.—J Rhodes, 170 sacks barley: J S Liggatt & Co, 2 cars wheat; Arsenal, 53 boxes guns, 2 do screw drivers.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Fawlkes	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Revenue	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Kate Putnam	Anawalt	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Fawlkes	Elizabeth City.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Anna	Maratta	Cincinnati.
Armenia	McCallum	St. Louis.

The Cincinnati mail failed to arrive, hence we are without our usual Western and Southern river news.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about six feet water as near as we could guess. The weather during the day was pleasant.

WE are indebted to Mr. Dales, clerk of the Kate Putnam, for attention to this office.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Revenue. She leaves at noon.

The first class packet Glide No. 3, Captain Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is complete in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. Baker, a clever and atientive officer.

Capt. Porter's pretty steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular packets, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE A No. 1 steamer Columbia, Captain R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Mr. Fred. H. Holmes, of whom many good things are recorded.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Capt. Laughlin, is announced for Cincinnati. This boat is just off the ways. She has been placed in thorough and complete repair, and is as good as ever. Captain Laughlin is an obliging and efficient officer, and will see that passengers are well cared for. The clerk is Captain T. M. Calhoun, an officer who has many friends.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

| FROM AMERICA. | |